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HIGH TENSION—A New Yorker, John Rolland (center), gestures with his hands as a policeman (right) talks him out of jumping from the Brooklyn Bridge. It took two hours to persuade him to end his second attempt to jump from the bridge in two weeks. The supporting cables are about 275 feet above the East River.

Civilian Government is Formed in Portugal

expected to be named foreign minister, has already declared that he favors complete independence for Portugal's three African territories, Mozambique, Angola and Portuguese Guinea.

This contrasts with Gen. Spínola's proposals that the territories become autonomous but linked with Portugal in a federal structure.

At today's press conference, the junta spokesman was asked about a reported visit Gen. Francisco de Costa Gomes' armed forces (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Discussions With Rumor

Mr. Rufino and other leaders of the labor unions are scheduled to meet with Premier Mariano Rumor to discuss the fight against inflation and the need for social reforms. The trade unions and the leftist parties that back them are expected to inaugurate a new tough line, and this

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and then burn large parts of Belfast.

Mr. Faulkner is the head of Ulster's Protestant-Catholic governing executive. Earlier this month he formed his own party after resigning from the old hard-line Unionists. He said in a speech last night in Sheffield, northern England, that the IRA's documents showed quite clearly that they wanted to kill both Roman Catholics and Protestants. The aim, he said, was to start a civil war.

Today the Faulkner Unionists published a policy document on security in which they warned

any further political concessions to the guerrillas.

They urged an increase in the strength of the province's police and part-time soldiers, and said that the British Army's pursuit of guerrillas should not necessarily end at what they called the imaginary line of the border with the Irish Republic.

Sources close to the Provisional IRA admitted today that much of the material produced yesterday was genuine and they conceded that it was a propaganda coup for the authorities.

'Doomsday' Plan

However, the Provisionals denied that they ever intended to stir up sectarian hatred and chaos as part of their take-over blueprint, which they said related to a "doomsday" plan drawn up some time ago.

They said the scheme was devised in the event of a civil war, not to provoke one.

The IRA documents were discovered last Friday in a house in Belfast, where Brendan Hughes, believed to be the commander of the Provisionals in the city, was arrested.

Government Appointee
The prime minister had the clerical and lay opinion of the General Synod of the church to guide him but, despite this, the archbishop is a government appointee. This method of selection is causing a good deal of concern

BERLIN, May 14 (UPI).—East Germany has cut off shipments of premium gasoline to West Berlin and West Germany in an apparent effort to get more money for it, West German officials said today.

West German officials said the shipments stopped May 1. They are made under East-West German trade agreements.

Early this year, in a similar action, East Germany halted brown-coal shipments until it was offered 7 marks (\$2.20) more a ton.

Associated Press.

Dr. Donald Coggan at Westminster Abbey.

within the church, where there is a growing body of opinion that the church should do its own choosing.

Dr. Coggan indicated to newsmen today that he thought some of the criticism was valid but he was quick to say that separation of church and state would be wrong. The Church of England is the established church in this country.

"We may be moving toward the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

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TOKYO, May 4 (NYT).—In most countries, a cut in the work week from six days to five without a loss in pay would undoubtedly be enthusiastically acclaimed by working people.

Not so in Japan. The accelerating trend toward the five-day week is a hotly controversial issue, although not because economic leaders fear a drop in output.

Rather, some businessmen, probably a majority, welcome the two-day weekend but do not know what to do with their extra day off. Others worry that the Japanese will lose their famed work ethic.

"I welcome the new holiday," an executive said, "but I have to find a way to spend the two-day weekend." He said that Japan lacked the leisure facilities to make it worthwhile. "I feel like an engine on a railroad and I'm so accustomed to the constant drive that once I stop, even for a day, I have a funny feeling that I've been thrown off the rails." He dismissed the extra day of imposed idleness as "the brain too soft."

Last year, 30 percent of Japanese companies became four-day-five-day week companies with 13 percent the year before. Most start their changeover by giving every other Saturday off, then moving to a five-day week. With the bigger, more efficient companies leading the way, 55 percent of the workers have five-day weeks; in 1972 the figure was 36 percent.

The productivity, or output per man-day, of Japanese labor continues to rise, however, and last year was a record 20.1 percent.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

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After Ortol's Trip to London

EEC Circles Expect Britain to Stay In

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, May 14 (IHT).—There was cautious optimism in European Economic Community circles today that Britain's Labor government intends to keep that nation in the EEC. The optimism arose out of London talks yesterday between senior British officials and European Commission President François-Xavier Ortoli.

Returning here today, Mr. Ortoli reported two main impressions: First, the British government does not intend, as was

feared earlier, to ignore its obligations under the Treaty of Rome and, second, despite the difficulties of "renegotiation," Britain will stay in the Common Market.

For his part, Mr. Ortoli made it clear to Prime Minister Harold Wilson and Foreign Secretary James Callaghan that other EEC member nations would not tolerate any revision of the basic treaties on which the community is founded. In other respects, however, the rest of the EEC will go to considerable lengths to give Britain satisfaction, or, at least,

not give the Labor government a good excuse for taking Britain out of the nine-member grouping. Detailed proposals spelling out what Britain wants from "renegotiation" are to be revealed by Mr. Callaghan in Luxembourg on June 4. Their publication has been postponed because of the political uncertainties created by the French presidential election. After that the hard bargaining will begin, but it is thought here to be unlikely that the process will reach a make-or-break point before fall, and perhaps not until next year.

Critics here point out that after the recent Italian fiscal measures, the floating of the French franc and the packet of exceptions which Britain negotiated during this year's round of farm price-fixing talks, there is very little that an EEC member country cannot get away with. Britain's renegotiation demand is regarded here as more nationalistic than the recent behavior of other member states, but it is a matter of degree rather than principle.

Undoubtedly the most difficult problem Britain faces is to win a reduction in its net contribution to the EEC budget. In the current year, for example, Britain hopes to save between \$187 million and \$250 million, Mr. Ortoli is said to have understood that the political importance of this saving has more significance than the actual amount, which will be small by comparison with Britain's estimated year-end balance-of-payments deficit.

It is thought that Mr. Ortoli indicated in London that the community is prepared to find ways of easing Britain's budgetary contribution, either through a series of exemptions or by paying back through the social fund or the proposed regional fund more than Britain could have otherwise expected to receive.

The other crucial part of the renegotiation will be reform of the EEC's agricultural policy. There is less tolerance in Britain of the EEC's beef and butter "mountains" than elsewhere in the community. Mr. Ortoli was told in London that such distortions would have to be cured. Although France and Ireland in particular will put up a vigorous defense of the EEC's farm-policy principles, it is generally accepted here that some reform is overdue.

Vatican Court Begins Trial For Thefts in Pope's Rooms

VATICAN CITY, May 14 (UPI).—The rarely used temporal court of the Vatican put four Italian former employees of the Vatican telephone system on trial today in connection with thefts from Pope Paul's private apartments.

The charges involved eight separate alleged thefts between

1967 and 1971 in various locations, including the papal apartments, the Secretariat of State and the office of the Pope's private secretary.

Vatican sources said it was the third criminal trial in the Vatican court in as many years. It was also the first penal proceeding open to journalists. The two previous trials, both for minor thefts, were kept private.

Gold Medals

Three of the four defendants—Raffaele Salani, Giovanni Manuppelli and Giancarlo Casale—were charged with taking gold medals and other precious objects, not further identified, from the Pope's apartments and from the office of his private secretary, Magr. Pasquale Macchi, during 1968 and 1969.

At the time, Pope Paul and Magr. Macchi were at the papal summer residence at Castelgandolfo.

The fourth defendant, Giovanni Cimino, was accused of receiving stolen goods from Mr. Salani and of keeping a firearm in Vatican City without permission.

Italy Bishops Deplore Vote

(Continued from Page 1)

may spell trouble for the two-month-old Rumor cabinet.

The three major labor organizations—comprising Communist and non-Communist unions—are demanding a better deal for wage earners who are being squeezed by the sharp increase in the cost of living. The labor front is also pressing for vast programs to give Italy much more low-cost housing, better schools and hospitals, and efficient transportation.

The trade unions are furthermore urging the government to step up investments in the South to create jobs there.

The government, Mr. Rumor's fifth, has been all but paralyzed by the campaign for the divorce referendum ever since it was formed on March 14. It must now tackle the spiraling inflation—at least 20 percent annually at the present rate—and many other problems that have piled up.

Party Appears Weakened

The premier is facing these tasks at the time when his own Christian Democratic party appears weakened by the setback it suffered in the referendum. The Christian Democrats, Italy's leading political force, spearheaded the drive for repeal of the divorce law whereas their allies in the government—Socialists, Social Democrats and Republicans—defended that legislation.

Today, the directorates of all political parties started a series of meetings to evaluate the referendum results and draw political conclusions.

The nation's leading newspapers welcomed the triumph of the pro-divorce camp. La Stampa of Turin proclaimed in a banner headline across its front page: "Italy Is a Modern Country."

Bhutto Concludes China Arms Talks

PEKING, May 14 (UPI).—Pakistan Premier Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and Chinese leaders today concluded four days of talks, and Mr. Bhutto prepared to fly back to Islamabad.

Heading the Chinese delegation in the final meeting at the official guest house here was Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping.

The talks centered on Pakistan's defense needs in view of arms buildups in India and Afghanistan. Pakistani sources here said.

UN Charges N. Korea

PANMUNJOM, North Korea, May 14 (UPI).—The United Nations Command today charged that North Korean units fired automatic weapons at two U.S. Army helicopters Thursday in violation of the Korean armistice agreement.

Israel Says Its Planes Raid Guerrilla Bases in Lebanon

TEL AVIV, May 14 (UPI).—Israeli jets hit Arab guerrilla concentrations in southern Lebanon, and Syrian artillery wounded an Israeli soldier along the Golan Heights today, the military command said.

An evening communiqué said that the soldier was wounded during sporadic afternoon exchanges in the northern and southern sectors of the Israeli salient.

"The fire was returned at the sources of the attacks and at Syrian military objectives," a spokesman said.

It was the Golan area's 64th successive day of clashes, during which 31 Israelis have been reported killed and 107 wounded.

The command said that Israeli pilots struck across the Lebanese frontier and hit guerrilla concentrations in the frontier region known as Fatahland for 10 minutes. It said that all the planes returned safely to base.

Syrian artillery crews opened fire on positions in the area which Israel captured in the October war, especially in the region of Mazar, Beit Jaan. A military source said that the exchanges were at about the level of that on previous days this week.

In Damascus, a Syrian military communiqué said that nightlong Syrian-Israeli artillery exchanges on Mount Hermon spread today to other sectors of the 40-mile front.

"Our forces are directing their fire at the sources of enemy fire

and his concentrations," the communiqué said.

Meanwhile, a group of demonstrators, many of them Golan Heights settlers, continued demonstrating in Jerusalem across the street from Premier Golda Meir's office, to oppose further territorial concessions to the Syrians to achieve a disengagement agreement.

During the day, counter-demonstrators from the Mapam faction of the ruling Labor party took up positions in the same area to show support for the government's negotiating position.

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ROYAL MOVE—Emperor Hirohito plans rice seedlings in a paddy near his Tokyo palace—an annual ritual to symbolize royal participation in farming.

News Analysis

Mrs. Gandhi's Risky Decision: Challenging Trade Unions

By Bernard Weinraub

NEW DELHI, May 14 (NYT).—Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, facing a severe economic crisis, has made one of her career's riskiest decisions in dealing firmly, even harshly, with the nation's striking railwaymen. The stakes are extraordinarily high.

The 56-year-old prime minister, whose government had largely acquiesced to unions for the last five years, has decided to face down the powerful railroad workers and crush their strike.

If Mrs. Gandhi's strategy of more than 7,000 arrests and stubborn tactics succeeds, and the railwaymen drift back to work in increasing numbers, other unions will follow, and the nation's wage policy will take a step toward coherence.

The government today rejected pleas from opposition political parties to resume negotiations with leaders of the seven-day-old strike. United Press International reported.

If Mrs. Gandhi's strategy fails, and leads to sabotage on the railroads, major breakdowns of food and coal supplies and a further rip in the nation's economic fabric, the angry mood here could threaten Mrs. Gandhi's leadership of the Congress party and the nation.

In some ways, the railway situation is comparable to the coal miners' strike in England in February, when Prime Minister Edward Heath rejected the workers' demands and called a national election that resulted in his defeat by Harold Wilson.

A British Legacy

In India, however, the rail strike seems more severe and potentially explosive because the railroads are so vital to the economy. The railroad system, a legacy of the British, carries 70 percent of India's freight, including wheat, milk and eggs to cities and coal to factories, powerhouses and steel mills.

More than seven million passengers normally travel daily on India's trains. A train journey readily converts to a visitor to the railways' emotional as well as economic importance: Weddings, funerals, business deals and family reunions are served by the railroads. So are the tens of thousands of peasants who cross India hunting for jobs. An Indian economist said, "Every Indian is born with a railway ticket in his pocket."

The railroads have more than two million workers, the largest single number of government employees. They are paid \$28 to \$200 a month, and they have demanded at least a doubling of their wages and an annual bonus of 15 days' pay. The government says the demands are unthinkable in view of India's weak economy.

The rail workers say they want wage scales equal to those of other public-sector workers, such as miners and cement, electronics and steel workers.

A Tough Socialist

The take-over of the union, the All-India Railwaymen's Federation, by George Fernandes, a tough Socialist who dominates the labor scene in Bombay, sharpened the conflict.

What jolted the restless union movement here and stunned even Congress party officials was Mrs. Gandhi's decision to arrest union leaders on the eve of the strike and, quite plainly, seek to shatter the impetus of the walkout.

Mrs. Gandhi and Railway Min-

ister Laxmi Narayan Mishra, a controversial figure and Congress party fund raiser, indicated that the show of force was necessary because Mr. Fernandes "was not only preparing for a strike but for something bigger than a strike and planning to paralyze the national economy."

The government says that the union leaders will be released and that talks will resume only if the strike notice is withdrawn.

Challenge to the Unions

But Mrs. Gandhi seems bent on a further tactic. She has decided, for the first time, to challenge the union movement, which has, in the eyes of critics here, grown spoiled and provoked industrial unrest. Coercion, sabotage, wildcat strikes and rising demands have plagued labor-management relations in the last few years.

The reply to this is that Mrs. Gandhi's own populist slogans and her government's repeated tolerance of demands of the unions led to the current crisis. Moreover, inflation, food shortages and official corruption have left the unions sullen.

Mrs. Gandhi's tough strategy centers on a single premise: that the power of the Railwaymen's Federation, which has nearly 200 disparate unions linked to it, will crumble and that disgruntled railwaymen, who are losing wages, will return to work.

Since the strike began, prices of wheat, fruit and vegetables have climbed 40 to 50 percent in such cities as New Delhi and Bombay. This capital is suffering a serious milk shortage, but there has been no hint of food riots. It is the shipment of food to the cities that will measure the effectiveness of the strike.

Work Cut

Upsets Japan

(Continued from Page 1)

over that of the year before. Wages have been rising even faster—giving people more money to spend on leisure—and the overall effect has been inflationary.

A year ago, getting time off was a big problem. Asahi Shimbun, a leading newspaper, said then: "It is virtually impossible for most fathers to enjoy a leisurely vacation with their families. It is not that they do not have the money—they simply are not given the spare time off from work to enjoy a long summer vacation."

Today more and more people are getting the time off and can still afford to take holidays despite the great leap in prices, but it is hard to find places to go and things to do in this crowded, polluted land.

A recent survey by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry found that Japan, with the world's third most productive economy, was a backward nation when it came to recreation. The report said that "Japan is still in the initial stage of the leisure society."

But an executive who worries about the impact of more leisure on Japan's work ethic asked: "Even if we had good recreational facilities and they were not so expensive, are two days off really good for the country and the economy?"

He contended that the two-day weekend might have the effect of making the Japanese people too soft. "What might happen here is what happened in America. Look at the difference in America in the 1930s and 1940s: when the Americans were workaholics, and today," he said.

Series of Errors Seen in Tu-144 Mishap

Details of SST Crash Reported

PARIS, May 14 (IHT).—The crash of a Tu-144, the Soviet Union's supersonic transport, at the Paris Air Show last June 3 was the result of a series of human errors and probable mechanical failure, Newsweek magazine reports.

The report, by correspondent Seth Goldschlager in the current issue of the magazine, is said to be based on the unpublished findings of a Soviet-French inquiry into the crash. The six crew members of the plane and seven residents of the town of Gossainville were killed when the plane crashed during a demonstration flight at the air show at Le Bourget Airport.

Newsweek says that the investigating commission has ruled out speculation that the pilot, Mikhail Kostov, had attempted to perform maneuvers beyond the Tu-144's capabilities in order to

outshine an earlier performance of the British-French Concorde.

Instead, the investigators are said to believe that Mr. Kostov first erred and attempted to land on the wrong runway. When informed of the mistake by the control tower, Mr. Kostov is said to have made a "touch and go" landing—touching down the plane's wheels briefly and then taking off again at a steep angle.

Another Plane

But when the plane reached 3,000 feet, the magazine says, the pilot spotted a French Mirage fighter that appeared to be approaching him at the same height—although it was said by the inquiry to be 600 feet higher. (It was reported that the French jet was assigned to photograph the parking lots at Le Bourget Airport to determine attendance.)

The Soviet pilot, the magazine says, attempted a standard maneuver to avoid a midair collision—putting his plane into a steep dive.

At this point, the magazine says, two other factors contributed to the crash.

After refusing to allow a French cameraman aboard, the Russians are said to have compromised by agreeing to have the Soviet co-pilot film its maneuvers for French television. As a result, the co-pilot was not strap-

ped into his seat and the sudden dive is said to have caused him to fall with his camera onto directional controls.

This, the investigators are said to feel, may have forced the plane into a more severe dive than planned and thus cost precious seconds needed to right the craft. In addition, the magazine says, the investigators believe but have not affirmed about—that there was a malfunction in the controls. French authorities are said to think that if controls had responded as rapidly as they should have, it is probable that the pilot could still have pulled out of the dive.

It is further understood that the investigators have ruled out the possibility that the Soviet plane was trying to outshine the Concorde because:

• The flight controls were found in positions indicating flight well within the plane's capacity.

• The conjecture is based on witnesses' reports that they saw parts of the plane's off in flight—thus implying it was under early stress—but in what fell were pieces of sound proofing material that occasionally do fall off planes.

The magazine adds that it is unlikely that the Soviet-French report will be made public.

Civil Regime Set in Lisbon

(Continued from Page 1)

chief of staff and No. 2 man in the junta, as saying that he was pessimistic about the future of Mozambique, but confident about Angola. "This is the opinion of Gen. Costa Gomes," the spokesman said.

Mozambique, which borders on Rhodesia and South Africa, has been the scene of demonstrations this week by angry white settlers who fear they will be abandoned. Less trouble has been reported in Angola, the largest of Portugal's three African territories, situated between Zaire and South-West Africa.

Another potential political problem in the provisional government is the certain inclusion of Alvaro Cunhal, leader of the Portuguese Communist party, who is expected to be named minister without portfolio. However, it appears that his membership in the government would lead to a clash at some future date with Gen. Spínola, whose background is conservative.

Meanwhile, political parties, groups and factions continue to mushroom in Portugal. Ranging from political left to center, they are estimated to number over 50 already.

The junta tonight broadcast a warning that "provocative" movements were "touring" building sites, trying to incite workers to strike and destroy equipment.

It said that these elements were believed to be members of the disbanded political police who wanted to sabotage the junta's efforts.

The statement echoed a warning earlier today by the junta spokesman that "reactionaries here and abroad will try to stop the movement which began on April 25," the date of the coup that overthrew the regime of Premier Marcello Caetano.

Ultimatum to Agents

More than 900 members of the former political police are being held in jail, and the junta tonight issued an ultimatum to agents still at large, ordering them to surrender by Saturday or face severe penalties.

The delegation seeking to meet the Fretilmo leaders is on a mission resulting from talks with Gen. Costa Gomes during his three-day visit to Mozambique, which ended yesterday. Fretilmo is the Mozambique Liberation Front.

Gen. Costa Gomes said in Beira yesterday before returning to Lisbon that he had asked the delegation to transmit to the guerrilla leaders "our appeal for peace and to inform them how official negotiations could be started for a truce."

The junta has invited Fretilmo to move its headquarters to Mozambique and operate as a political party in forthcoming free elections.

Golan Accord Still Lacking

(Continued from Page 1)

drawing of lines because there are Israeli fields on both sides of the hills.

The Syrians apparently have wanted the demarcation lines close to the top of the hills than the Israelis have agreed to. The Israelis also have not shown enthusiasm for any proposals that the United Nations take over the hills, the senior official said.

At the Damascus airport, before returning to Israel today, Mr. Kissinger gave his first sign that no significant gains had been achieved in his talks with Mr. Assad this afternoon.

In a statement, he said: "The President and I had further, very extensive talks in a most cordial atmosphere."

"We continued to review possible disagreement areas, further refining various ideas," he said. "No agreement was reached, and we return to Israel, now bringing to the government there some further Syrian thoughts."

The change from York to Canterbury means, in fact, a move from Yorkshire to London, where archbishops of Canterbury live in Lambeth Palace.

"Scale of Values"

Dr. Coggan has taken a firm public stand against the racial segregation in South Africa. He has also spoken out strongly against the "permissiveness" of today's youth. Glimpsey, advertising employing sexual undertones and the moral values that put money before reputation

Solzhenitsyn Ex-Aide Is Said To Get Term in Labor Camp

MOSCOW, May 14 (AP).—Garik Superfin, a former researcher for exiled author Alexander Solzhenitsyn, was convicted today of anti-Soviet activities and sentenced to five years in a labor camp, dissident sources reported.

The informants said that Mr. Superfin, 30, was also given a punishment of two years in exile, to be served in a remote region of the Soviet Union after completing the camp term.

The verdict was handed down after a three-day trial in Oryol, about 200 miles south of Moscow, the sources said.

They said the court ruled that the camp sentence would be served in "strict regime," meaning Mr. Superfin would be kept on a minimal diet and his mail and visiting privileges would be restricted.

Publishing Is Crime

Mr. Superfin reportedly was convicted on six counts of anti-Soviet activities, including helping to publish the underground Chronicle of Human Events and helping to smuggle abroad the prison diaries of Eduard Kuznetsov, who is serving a 15-year labor camp term for his alleged role in a 1970 Leningrad plane hijack case.

The trial was part of an official campaign to crack down on dissent in the Soviet Union. Dissident sources have admitted in the campaign has weakened the movement, but recently in a bid of defiance, the Chronicle of Human Events reappeared after a lapse of 18 months.

The dissident sources said that Mr. Superfin also was convicted of being among 170 persons who in 1968 signed an open letter protesting the trial of writer Alexander Ginzburg and Yi Galanskov. Mr. Galanskov died in a Soviet labor camp last year.

The sources said that the state also convicted Mr. Superfin of distributing an unofficial philosophical essay in this country.

Mr. Solzhenitsyn has said, referring to Mr. Superfin after the dissident's arrest in July, "of course he is not accused of helping me, but this helps build his fate."

Nixon Is Said to Acknowledge 'Plumbers' Had His Authority

(Continued from Page 1)

could have felt justified in engaging in specific activities that I would have disapproved had they been brought to my attention."

"Consequently, as President," Mr. Nixon added, "I must and do assume responsibility for such actions despite the fact that I, at no time, approved or had knowledge of them."

In the two-page letter, according to some who knew about it, Mr. Nixon said he made the full delegation of his presidential powers in an attempt to stem a series of news leaks that he perceived to be a threat to national security and foreign relations.

One source, who has had access to the precise wording of the letter, reported that Mr. Nixon wrote, in effect, that it was his intention, which he believed he conveyed, to the break-in operatives, that the fullest authority under the Constitution and the law should be used, if necessary, to bring a halt to the disclosures.

U.S. Indictments

Last March 7 a federal grand jury here indicted John Ehrlichman and Charles Colson, two former high-ranking White House aides, and four other men for their role in the break-in on Sept. 3, 1971, at the office of Dr. Lewis Fielding in Beverly Hills, Calif. Dr. Fielding had previously refused to talk with FBI agents about Mr. Ellsberg.

Mr. Ellsberg, a former Defense Department official, has said he provided the Pentagon papers to the press. The New York Times began publishing the secret material—a history of U.S. involvement in South Vietnam on June 13, 1971.

The six defendants were accused under a 19th-century federal civil rights statute of conspiring to "oppress, threaten and intimidate" Dr. Fielding by securing his office "without his process, probable cause, warrant or other lawful authority," thus denying Dr. Fielding his Fourth Amendment right that protect citizens against unreasonable searches and seizure.

In a series of pretrial motions filed with Judge Gesell, the defendants have contended that they carried out the break-in as one brief argued in the jail that it was a bona fide government investigation that was clearly illegal or improper.

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Vote Today on New Subpoena House Panel Resumes Study of Impeachment

By Robert Sines

WASHINGTON, May 14 (AP).—The House Judiciary Committee today resumed consideration of evidence that could lead to the impeachment of President Nixon and announced that it would vote tomorrow on a subpoena for additional evidence.

The committee had previously subpoenaed 38 panel members who had been subpoenaed by the committee to appear before it on June 19, 1973, to testify about the events leading up to the Watergate break-in on June 17, 1972.

In addition, members leaving closed session during a recess the committee staff made a long case for the subpoena of 20, 1972.

The subpoena seemed almost certain to pass. Some Republican members said they would join Democratic majority in supporting the demand.

The committee already had subpoenaed other tapes of presidential conversations in a 32-to-1 vote. The President provided pages of transcript instead, about the 7 1/2-hour session this morning, one after said it was a "monotone" in preparation for afternoon of listening to the House tapes.

The chief counsel John Dean "is giving the committee a chronological presentation of the evidence. The hearings will be closed doors until next week."

Committee members said that the first half-day session today evidence pertaining to the involvement by White House staff in the break-in was presented. Today's session is expected to include evidence and just after the break-in, including the tape of June 20, which contains an 18 1/2-minute gap, which experts have testified was caused by repeated fires. A final report on the gap will be released in two weeks, "unavailable," other Democrats joined their voices to that the Senate majority leader, Hubert H. Humphrey, said.

Hurt in D.C. Brawl
WASHINGTON, May 14 (AP).—Sixty persons were injured, seriously, and 43 were arrested yesterday in a riot and a throwing incidents outside the Washington Monument. The riot broke out after a performance by the Jackson Five music group was performing.

House Unit Approves Listing
17-Million Nixon Home Cost
WASHINGTON, May 14 (AP).—House report showing that million in federal funds has been spent in connection with Nixon's homes was approved by the Government Operations Committee today, 36-10.

The report, parts of which made public last Thursday, demands that government agencies take action to recover "improper expenditures." It recommends that permanent systems be limited to only one of a president's private homes and that the government try to recover any security costs that enhance the value of a president's property.

All but two committee Republicans joined Democrats in voting for the report. Many of them said they agreed that spending in the name of security has risen too high and needs more control.

Rep. John Buchanan, R-Ala., had announced in advance that he would not vote because, although he believes the report is generally accurate, he objects to what he called a false impression that \$17.1 million was spent on Mr. Nixon's homes. Rep. Andrew Hinchey, R-Calif., gave no reason why he did not vote.

Reinecke Leaves
Furt Battle for
California Race
WASHINGTON, May 14 (AP).—Gov. Ronald Reinecke returned to California today to continue gubernatorial campaign as his supporters argued in pretrial motions that perjury charges against him should be dismissed.

Attorney James Cox told a court that Watergate committee investigating the International Telephone & Telegraph Co. anti-trust case had led Reinecke to believe he would not be prosecuted cooperated fully with the federal prosecutor's office. This was denied.

Cox also argued that assistant prosecutor Joseph Kelly never warned Reinecke of his constitutional rights during an initial interview by 30. Prosecutor Richard J. Harteis said Mr. Cox's "as 'incredible smoke.'"

Reinecke was indicted on charges that he lied to Senate Judiciary Committee about some details of his role in arranging for the 1972 African National Convention held in San Diego. It was shifted to Miami Beach.

Judiciary Committee look to allegations that a favor settlement of an anti-trust suit was linked to a \$100,000 pledge from the Sheraton an ITT subsidiary, to help write a San Diego ordinance.

Watergate Panel
Said to Subpoena
Nixon's Brothers
WASHINGTON, May 14 (AP).—The Senate Watergate committee has subpoenaed President Nixon's two brothers for information about a \$100,000 campaign donation made four years ago by billionaire Howard Hughes, committee sources said yesterday.

Donald Nixon and Edward Nixon may appear before committee investigators later this week, the sources said.

The subpoenas, which were issued in mid-April, arise out of the committee's intensified investigation of the payment made by Hughes representatives to Charles (Bebe) Rebozo, the President's close personal friend.

Herbert Kammbach, formerly President Nixon's personal attorney, testified to the committee earlier this year that Mr. Rebozo had told him that loans or gifts were made from the Hughes money to the Nixon brothers and presidential secretary Rose Mary Woods.

Mr. Rebozo has said that he returned the money to a Hughes representative and has denied that he used the funds for any purpose.

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Vice-President Ford follows a trumpeter to the dais at the dedication ceremony for a wharf in New Orleans.

Nixon Transcripts Give 2 Versions of a Talk

By Carl Bernstein
and Bob Woodward

WASHINGTON, May 14 (WP).—The result of an apparent accident, the edited White House transcripts of presidential tape recordings contain two versions of a portion of the same conversation.

Their differences underscore the difficulties faced by the White House in transcribing the tapes and insuring the accuracy of the transcripts.

In answer to inquiries by the Washington Post, the White House acknowledged late yesterday that three pages of the transcripts contain two conflicting versions of an April 16, 1973, conversation held by President Nixon and Assistant Attorney General Henry Petersen.

Confusion of Words
There is confusion because one uses the word "President" where the other has "press"; there are "Gray" (former FBI director Patrick Gray) in one and "they" in the other; "you" in one and "we" in the other; "stick" and "sell," "bah" in one and "act" in the other. The first version contains 21 "inadmissible" references while the second has 12.

The House Judiciary Committee and the office of the special Watergate prosecutor have indicated that only the original tapes, and not edited transcripts—constitute acceptable evidence.

"We did the best we could," said Deputy White House Press Secretary Gerald Warren, who confirmed that the two segments contained dozens of differences.

If the Judiciary Committee is not satisfied with the transcripts, Mr. Warren suggested, it could accept Mr. Nixon's offer to allow the committee's Democratic chairman and its senior Republican member to listen to the original tapes.

Both the Judiciary Committee and the office of special Watergate prosecutor Leon Jaworski have subpoenaed White House tape recordings and have been told by the President that the edited transcripts—of fewer conversations than those sought—will have to suffice.

The tape of the meeting between Mr. Nixon and Mr. Petersen was one of those sought by subpoena but not yielded.

Officials Surprised
The existence of the two versions of the April 16 conversation caught two White House officials by surprise. "It kind of undercuts the argument that the transcripts will do the job doesn't it?" one source commented.

In an introduction to the edited transcripts, Mr. Nixon said that "the attached transcripts represent the best efforts accurately to transcribe the material on the recorded tapes."

At last week, however, a White House source was quoted by The Washington Post as saying that the transcribing of the tapes "had to be a sloppy job, just the simple typing mistakes could change meanings."

A source familiar with the transcribing operation speculated yesterday that the discrepancy in the April 16 transcript was the result of at least a portion of the two-hour meeting being transcribed by two different typists.

Apparently both typists inadvertently went over at least some part of the same material, the source suggested, and came up with versions so dissimilar that they appeared to be different exchanges.

Then, the source added, the two versions were presumably mistakenly tacked onto one another by someone assembling the full, edited transcript from sections compiled by different typists.

The portion of the April 16 conversation that is duplicated involves a discussion between Mr. Nixon and Mr. Petersen about what public reports Mr. Nixon should make to the upcoming Watergate scandal.

The first version begins on page 357 of the edited transcripts published by the Government Printing Office. The second follows, at the bottom of page 358. Each occupies slightly more than one full page of transcript.

The versions begin with slightly differing language in a garbled paragraph spoken by Mr. Petersen. The conversation would appear to involve suggestions that U.S. Attorney Harold Titus, talk to Judge John Sirica about aspects of the case.

Attentive Reader
The two versions suggest that the typists and editors of the transcripts did not always get the exact language of the participants and sometimes tried instead to get only the sense of the conversation.

For example, in the first version, Mr. Petersen at one point said: "I think it is." In the second, he said: "I understand it is." Although both "think" and "understand" have similar meanings, they do not sound alike, even on a garbled tape.

The existence of the two versions was brought to the attention of The Washington Post by a reader who wrote a letter about the matter Saturday, after reading the transcripts in The New York Times.

I spent four days reading and analyzing the transcripts," John Northrup said. "It just jumped out at me as I was reading—the speech patterns—I was reading and then said to myself that I've read that before and I just guess it was a fluke."

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He said he removed them to keep the plane from being "repossessed."

Mr. Eisenhauer said that before going to Panama he discussed plans to repossess the plane with his attorney and the trustees of the Fairfield General Corp. They gave him the go-ahead last week along with the \$17,500 cash. He said he later signed bills that brought the total cost of recovering the plane to about \$35,000.

The plane, which Mr. Vesco had outfitted with \$750,000 worth of necessities, was found to be in Panama after two days of intensive telephoning to airports around the world, Mr. Eisenhauer said.

Flew Crew to Panama
With a crew of off-duty airline personnel, Mr. Eisenhauer flew by commercial airplane to Panama.

Getting the plane was easy, Mr. Eisenhauer said. He paid about \$2,500 in fines owed by the people who had taken the plane to Panama, plus fees demanded by Panamanian officials.

He denied that the fees were bribes. What really did the trick, he said, was a letter of apology to a senior official who complained that Panamanian regulations had been violated by the previous operators of the plane.

Mr. Eisenhauer said that he and the crew searched the plane for nearly two hours, did not find anything and took off.

He said one of the things they were looking for was "possible pressure detonators."

Senate Bars Raising
U.S. Speed Limit to 60

WASHINGTON, May 14 (UPI).—The United States will keep its legal speed limit at 55 miles an hour because it saves lives, saves fuel and helps people remember that the energy shortage is "a permanent fact of life."

The Senate yesterday voted 51-29 against a proposal that would have given state governments the option to raise highway speed limits to 60 mph from the 55 mph decreed during the energy crisis.

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USAF General Named To Head Joint Chiefs

WASHINGTON, May 14 (AP).—President Nixon today named Air Force Gen. George S. Brown to be chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Gen. Brown, 55, who has been Air Force chief of staff since last August, will succeed Adm. Thomas Moorer, who has served two terms as chairman of the Joint Chiefs.

The White House said that Gen. David Jones, commander of U.S. Air Forces in Europe, will succeed Gen. Brown as Air Force chief of staff.

As White House spokesman Gerald Warren announced the nominations, Mr. Nixon was meeting with the two generals in his Oval Office.

Also at the Oval Office meeting were Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger and other Pentagon and White House officials.

The Navy also will get a new military chief late next month. Adm. James Holloway is due to replace Adm. Elmo Zumwalt as chief of naval operations when Adm. Zumwalt's term expires.

Gen. Brown has had considerable experience at top policy levels in the Pentagon. He was military assistant to Secretaries of Defense Robert McNamara and Thomas Gates in the late 1950s and early 1960s. He also was assistant to Army Gen. Earle Wheeler when Gen. Wheeler was chairman of the Joint Chiefs.

From August, 1968, to August,

1970, Gen. Brown directed the U.S. air war in Southeast Asia and then returned to become chief of the Air Force Systems Command, where he supervised new aircraft, missile and other advanced hardware developments.

A graduate of West Point, Gen. Brown first gained fame during the World War II bombing of the oil refineries at Ploesti, Romania, when he took command of the lead attack elements after the commander was shot down. For that exploit, he won the Distinguished Service Cross.

Gen. Brown also saw service in the Korean war.

Daley Will Undergo Surgery for Stroke

CHICAGO, May 14 (AP).—Mayor Richard Daley apparently suffered a "small stroke" involving the left side of the brain last week and will undergo surgery to prevent complications, his press secretary said yesterday.

Mr. Daley, who will be 72 tomorrow, was hospitalized May 6 with what was said to be a high blood pressure and a mild case of diabetes. But press secretary Frank Sullivan, who earlier had denied that Mr. Daley had suffered a stroke, said yesterday that the mayor suffers from a partial blockage of the left carotid artery, one of two major vessels that run from the neck to the brain.

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PARIS

The Young Executive Is Back...

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, May 14 (UPI).—Yves Saint Laurent had a male streaker as the somewhat obvious opener to his winter men's wear collection yesterday.

But nudity could not detract from the mood of the clothes, which were sober, conservative, long overshadowed by casualness, the neat young executive style is back. And so is the white shirt, which, after so many striped and patterned shirts, has now acquired quaint charm.

"I think wild clothes are finished," Saint Laurent said

after the show. "What men are looking for now are well-made, classic suits and beautiful fabrics."

That, by the way, is a general, almost sociological trend that affects women's fashion as well. "People feel more stable nowadays," Saint Laurent said. "They don't want to look like freaks any more."

Besides the white shirt, Saint Laurent also played up the vest which gives his suits a solid, small-town banker look.

The other main influence on Saint Laurent's men's clothes is Saint Laurent himself.

"Of course, I design clothes

I'd like to wear myself," he said. That accounts for the many bow ties (he wears them) and the generally long, lanky look offset by very square shoulders that help pad lean, skinny bodies such as Saint Laurent's.

There was also a strong whiff of the thirties in fingertip-length jackets, plus-fours worn with wool socks, two-toned and high-heeled shoes and long trench-coats. But Saint Laurent denies this has anything to do with "The Great Gatsby" film, from which fashions seeped through to the women's market.

"I just happen to think that the thirties were the best time for men's clothes," he said. "Beautiful, classic clothes that will never go out of date."

Besides his young executive look, Saint Laurent also showed a younger, sportier line with lots of blouses, knickers, sweaters, wool socks and even wool caps. For people who like to wear their clothes year in and year out, he kept some of his best numbers—such as the poplin bush jacket, a classic which he repeats in black.

Saint Laurent takes a lot of starched formality out of evening clothes by making dinner jackets out of thin corduroy, which, strange as it may sound, looks good. So does his black velvet, including for the younger generation, a black velvet blouson.

Here and there, Saint Laurent let go with a few wild numbers such as the black flannel kimono



Yves Saint Laurent's black-dressed bride and groom.

coat, the black velvet house robes and the black wedding—with both bride and groom in unrelieved black, except for white carnations, the groom's white shirt and polka-dotted bow tie.

Caterer Gaston Lenotre is going into business in New York May 28. The 12,000-square-foot locale will include an 80-seat restaurant—which will serve food on sale at the shop. It will be staffed by 10 chefs who have had from five to 10 years' training at Lenotre in Paris.

Among the French dishes on hand: croissants (an oven is equipped to make 15,000 a day), petits fours and cooked dishes including coq au vin and snails in casserole.

NEW YORK

...Makeup for Men Arrives

By Angela Taylor

NEW YORK (UPI).—Makeup for men is here. Not just facial bronzers that make a man look as though he commutes to the Bahamas. Or a discreet touch of blusher when he's green from a hangover, but the works: eye-shadow, mascara and maybe some lipstick.

Mary Quant Cosmetics has brought male face-painting out of the closet with a magazine advertisement showing a young man and a young woman wearing matching blue-shadowed eyes and rosy mouths. (And not much of anything else except chain necklaces.) His hand on her bare shoulder is decorated with dark nail polish.

Scary? "Let's face it," says Jack Winters, president of the Gals Cosmetics Group Inc., which distributes Mary Quant here, "plenty of men are already wearing makeup. Take a walk on Third Avenue and look around. They're wearing it, they might as well buy ours."

Mr. Winters continues that his company is not knocking down doors, but he feels that male makeup is fashionable among the young and not necessarily a homosexual fad. "Enlightened young people have less hangups today," he went on. "Couples come to the counter together and

before you know it he's trying on the shadow."

"You're putting your head in the sand if you ignore the trend," he said. "Men accepted bronzers without fuss—and they're really a form of foundation. There is, of course, a heavy homosexual acceptance, but a lot of the rock singers—Alice Cooper, David Bowie—wear makeup and the kids just want to paint their faces."

There has been a mixed reaction from department-store buyers. Some laughed and had no objection to the idea since it does not involve extra inventory (there will be no special men's line). Others were annoyed at the idea. "Anyway, we're going to have fun with it," Mr. Winters said.

Mr. Winters was already braced for the inevitable question about whether he uses makeup: "Do dress manufacturers wear dresses?"

The fad also has found its way to the O'Susanna boutique, where Susanna Gorson sells the perfume she concocts, along with hand-made accessories. Susanna—she prefers to be called by her first name only—used to work in the East Village and has many friends among the rock groups. She started by doing fanciful makeup for them.

Important Meetings
The word got around that she could also do "street" makeup for the nontheatrical man. "You

know, the businessman who wants to impress people with his youthful vitality." Some straight types began to trickle in, especially on days when they had important meetings and wanted to look fit and alert (she says her clientele now is 80 percent homosexual). On them, Susanna uses a tanning jelly, a cream to cover undereye shadows and a bit of cheek blusher. "Sometimes I pencil their eyebrows lightly, especially if they're going gray."

One man called for a makeup appointment and then arrived with his wife, who apparently approved. Susanna agrees with Jack Winters that face-painting is part of the fanciful trend of the times and doesn't expect it to raise any more eyebrows than platform shoes and earrings on men.

She charges \$5 for a simple makeup, \$15 for a "dresier" one (the sort of thing Rudolph Valentino and John Barrymore wore on the silent screen). Complicated face-painting for the stage, or perhaps a costume party, can run around \$40.

Since young people usually copy whatever their rock idols do, one can now visualize domestic scenes that should be even wilder than the long-hair controversy of the 1960s. "Is that mascara you have on?" an irate parent might ask his offspring. "Sure, all the guys at school are wearing it."

CANNES FESTIVAL

Resnais's 'Stavisky': A Hit

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

CANNES, May 14 (UPI).—The most anxiously awaited French film of the year—Alain Resnais's "Stavisky"—had its premiere at the Cannes Festival tonight. Great secrecy surrounded its making and little advance news about it has leaked out; the editing was completed only last week. Its unveiling here was cheered, and it seems destined for success.

Resnais, the "author" of "Last Year in Marienbad" and "Breathless," has selected on this occasion a subject that will arouse enormous curiosity. Forty years ago the Stavisky affair nearly toppled parliamentary rule in France. The investigation of Alexandre Stavisky's frauds after his suicide or murder brought down the administration and the Fascists sought to seize power. The climax was a bloody riot in the Place de la Concorde.

Resnais hints at the repercussions that shook the country after Stavisky's death, but his scenario concentrates chiefly on the last months of the playboy-swindler's life as he tries desperately to patch up his crumbling empire.

Ran Paris

Stavisky was only a crook on bail, but, understanding moneyed society, he manipulated the police and politicians to ensure his own immunity. In a sense he ran Paris—the press, the turf, politics and the smart world—a dashing figure in a glittering scene. He knew how to flatter and threaten, but his trump card was bribery, and experience had taught him that almost every man has his price.

Resnais has drawn a persuasive portrait of the daring gambler and the chic Paris of the early 1930s of which a Russian-born impostor was temporarily king. Jean-Paul Belmondo plays the ingratiating fraud with an abundance of charm and an undercurrent of brooding melancholy. Stavisky, as Resnais pictures him, is haunted by his inevitable doom, pondering whether death is not better than prison.

In support there are some fine performances: Charles Boyer as the aristocrat who befriends the double-dealer, François Perier as his cynical, envious aide, Claude Rich as a police investigator and Michel Lonsdale as another intimate, while Annie Duperey is an ornamental asset.

Resnais's "Stavisky" is a motion picture of high style and

fascination, psychological depth and serious social criticism.

"Mahler" finds Ken Russell on another misfiring high-camp rampage. His ludicrous fantasia of the life and death of the Austrian musician is of "Springtime for Hitler" design, complete with racist jabs, goose-stepping chorography, cheap comic-strip wisecracks and scatological obsession. Aside from its accompanying score, it has little to do with Mahler or, indeed, with anything else.

Since Woody Allen was evidently unavailable, Russell has singled out Robert Powell, a sort of English Allen, to play the lead, and Mahler is presented as a foul-mouthed, fidget, grinning and cowering like a demented musical-comedy chorus man. Mrs. Mahler, the august Alma (played by Georgia Hale), is shown, first as the overbearing of a bootlegged Tyrolean operaetta and, later, as a callous society matron. She was, in fact, a member of the imperial court and after Mahler's death married the Austrian writer Franz Werfel, and became a formidable force in the anti-Nazi movement.

As a wide-screen spectacle of philistine vulgarity, this "Mahler" is positively stupefying, a monument of atrocious taste, consistent only in its rabid hatred of grandeur.

"Bonnie and Clyde" continues to influence American cinema as may be witnessed in two films from Hollywood: "The Sugarland Express" from Steven Spielberg and "Thieves Like Us" from Robert Altman, both picturing outlaws with humorous affection. In "The Sugarland Express," a wife urges her jailbird husband to escape from a Texas prison farm to help her reclaim their child who has been placed in a foster home. The prisoner escapes

and holds long lines of police cars at bay as he undertakes the long journey across the state, winning public sympathy as the news spreads. What we have here is actually a two-hour chase, but Spielberg and his actors—Goldie Hawn as the insistent mother, William Atherton as her simple-minded mate and Michael Sacks as a policeman who becomes their unwitting companion—make it a diverting pastime.

"Thieves Like Us," based on a novel written 40 years ago, is set in Mississippi during the Depression and about a trio of bandits, their bank robberies and their private affairs when hiding out. Keith Carradine delivers a striking performance as the youngest gunman and Altman's direction convincingly conjures up the dismal milieu, but it is constantly reminiscent of other and better movies of the school.

"Les Autres" frightful French nonsense about a gloomy Parisian bookseller, was hooted by first nighters and "Symptoms," a ghoulie film from Britain about a knife-happy lesbian luring victims to her woodland retreat, probably escaped a similar fate only because it either drove spectators out of the theater or put them to sleep. The Hungarian "Cats' Game," telling of a lonely widow of Budapest, had pictorial and atmospheric quality, but proved dramatically static.

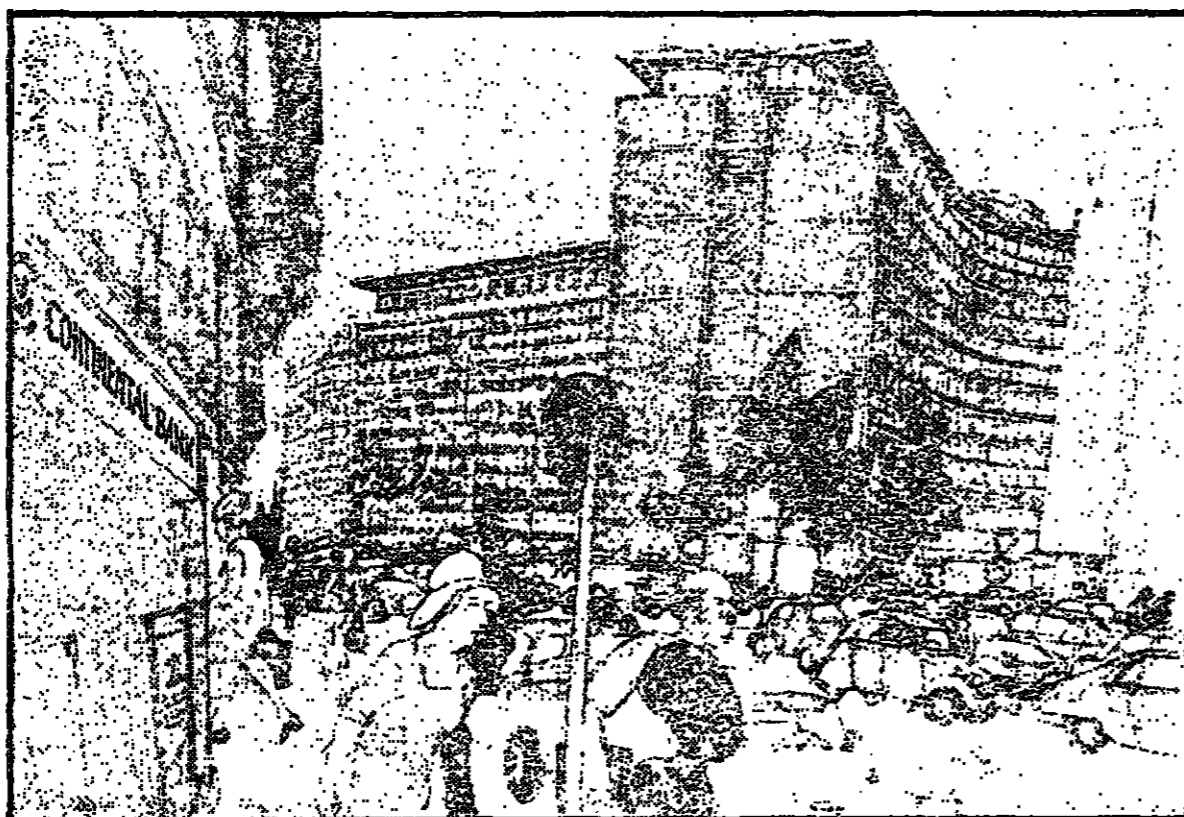
From Spain there was "La Prima Angélica" (Cousin Angelica) from Carlos Saura who seemed to be intent on using the old comic notion of an adult being sent back to school. Saura's middle-aged protagonist returns to his classroom in his present-day form and never stops talking. One comes away with the impression of a baldheaded actor with his mouth open for two hours.

ON THE ARTS AGENDA

Jean-Pierre Fonnelle, making his debut at the Paris Opéra, is responsible for the stage direction, the sets and costumes of the new production of Mozart's "Così fan tutte" that will have its first performance May 17. Josef Krips will conduct a cast composed of Margaret Price, Jane Berbié, Teresa Stratas, Ryland Davies, Tom Krause and Gabriel Bacquier. Later performances this month are scheduled for May 20, 22, 25, 28 and 31.

A concert devoted to works by

Hanns Eisler is scheduled for May 16 at the auditorium of the Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris, with soloists and the ensemble of the Grande Concerts de la Sorbonne under Max Deutsch's direction. Works on the program include "Fourteen Ways to Describe Rain," songs to texts by Hölderlin and Brecht, and the Chamber Symphony in five movements. The concert is in the context of the centenary of the birth of Arnold Schoenberg, with whom both Eisler and Deutsch studied.



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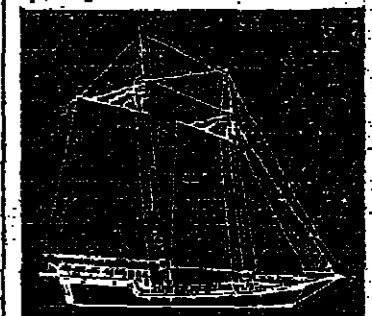
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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

GM Raises Prices 1.9 Percent

General Motors is raising prices on its 1974 model cars and trucks an average \$108 each, bringing to \$394 the average increased cost of a GM vehicle in this model year. GM says the increase amounts to 1.9 percent, plus a \$10 per vehicle increase in destination costs. The company blames cost pressures for the increase. GM says this will be its last general price increase on 1974 models, but warns of substantial increases in the 1975 models, which will be out in September. The automaker adds that its increase is within the bounds of an agreement that GM, Ford and American Motors made with the Cost of Living Council, and the council agreed. A spokesman for the council said, "We are pleased that they're showing restraint."

ICI to Expand Terylene Capacity

Britain's leading industrial concern, Imperial Chemical Industries, is to double the output capacity of its most famous manmade fiber—terylene. It is spending \$12 million on a new terylene staple plant in Wilton, Teeside, expected to come on stream in 1976. The new plant, which will be capable of producing 32,000 tons a year, is in addition to the 10,000-ton increase in capacity at Wilton which the company announced a year ago. The terylene fiber market was one of those worst hit by overcapacity problems in the late 1960s, but the price of cotton and wool has risen so sharply that man-

made fibers are now almost half the price, relative to natural fibers, they were in 1960.

Toyo Kogyo to Cut Exports to U.S.

Toyo Kogyo, maker of the Mazda auto, says it will export 150,000 vehicles to the United States this year, down from the originally projected 180,000 units because of a slowdown in demand. The revised amount, however, represents a gain of 25.4 percent from 1973. Toyo Kogyo officials note that the original and revised export figures exclude 84,000 half-ton trucks to be supplied to Ford Motor. The company expects global auto exports in 1974 of about 450,000 units, up from the initially projected 400,000 units. Company officials say the upward revision is due to brisk demand in Europe and Australia.

Lykes-Youngstown Sees Upturn

Lykes-Youngstown Corp. should have "significant improvement" in profitability in 1974, chairman J. Lykes Jr. reports. He says that if profitability continues at the levels of March and April, net income for the second quarter will be substantially larger than the initial quarter of 1974. Profitability of the steel division is showing great improvement, reflecting better operations and higher prices for steel products. Mr. Lykes says the company's shipping division is also showing profit improvement, with a significant earnings rebound from the depressed levels of the first quarter of 1973.

In Talk With U.S. Currency Official

Sindona Pledges Aid to Ailing N.Y. Bank

WASHINGTON, May 14 (AP-DJ).—Italian financier Michele Sindona conferred in Washington today with U.S. Comptroller of the Currency James Smith on Mr.

Sindona's proposals for an "infusion of capital" into troubled Franklin National Bank of New York.

After the meeting, Mr. Smith said that he was "gratified" at Mr. Sindona's proposal, which would assign to former Treasury Secretary David Kennedy Mr. Sindona's voting rights in Franklin National Bank, which controls Franklin National Bank.

Mr. Sindona owns about 21 percent of Franklin's 4.6 million outstanding common shares. He has offered to purchase through a personal holding company any shares left unsubscribed by shareholders as part of a plan to raise a total of \$50 million in new capital.

It could not be learned immediately whether Mr. Sindona planned to meet with officials of the Securities and Exchange Commission or other U.S. regulatory agencies during his Washington visit. The SEC yesterday ordered trading halted in Franklin New York's stock until tomorrow.

The meeting between Mr. Sindona and Mr. Smith was at the request of the U.S. comptroller. Franklin National Bank said last weekend that Franklin National Bank lost at least \$14 million because of unauthorized foreign exchange trading by an employee. The bank's parent said it would omit payment of a first-quarter dividend.

Earlier today a Banca d'Italia official said Italy's central bank had studied the possibility of placing some curbs on the

amount of capital Mr. Sindona could send out of the country. The official said he did not know the results of the central bank's discussions but added that the plan was no longer being considered.

Kuwait Votes for 60% Share in Western Oil Company

By Jim Hoagland

BEIRUT, May 14 (WP).—In a new display of Arab oil militancy, Kuwait's national parliament voted today to take over 60 percent of the American and British-owned Kuwait Oil Company, the second-largest producing firm in the Arab world.

The move is certain to increase pressure on other Arab oil producers to go after larger shares of ownership in Western firms, and will probably cause yet another rise in wholesale petroleum prices, oil industry experts here said.

The Kuwaiti action comes as Saudi Arabia, the world's largest exporter of petroleum, has expressed new interest in negotiations for majority control of Arabian American Oil Co. (Aramco), which is currently producing 8.5 million barrels of oil a day.

The Kuwaiti government, which had staked its prestige on the outcome of today's vote, barely won approval for the proposed 60 percent takeover. The motion passed with the minimum 33 votes in favor, two against, and 19 abstentions.

Radicals Dissent
Radical Kuwaiti parliamentarians had pressed for an immediate 100 percent nationalization and succeeded in blocking

U.S. Rebuffs Gold Pact Favored by Europeans

WASHINGTON, May 14 (AP-DJ).—The U.S. Treasury said last night that it still wants to diminish the role of gold in the international monetary system.

William Simon, the Treasury's new secretary, met with William Duisenberg, the Dutch Finance Minister, on gold policy issues and the Treasury later issued a statement on these "exploratory discussions."

But even after the Treasury decided to modify the press statement later to reflect Mr. Simon's views that the United States favors a "continuing orderly diminution of the international monetary role of gold," the United States still avoided direct comment on an EEC proposal for monetary authorities to buy and sell gold at market-related prices.

A Treasury spokesman, attempting to clarify the initially vaguely worded statement on the talks, said the United States is not prepared to give the EEC a "substantive response" on the gold price question at present.

The Treasury's statement, he said, "merely reflects our standard position on gold."

In describing the Simon-Duisenberg discussions, the Treasury said the EEC finance ministers are agreed on two propositions: • That the International Monetary Fund's special drawing right (SDR) should become the principal reserve asset for the world monetary system and that arrangements for gold in the interim period shouldn't be inconsistent with that aim.

• That the monetary arrangements should enable monetary authorities to effectively utilize the monetary gold stocks as instruments of settlement.

This apparently was a complicated way of saying the ministers want to buy and sell gold at least for official transactions among governments and central banks, at a market-related price rather than the official price of \$42.22 an ounce.

Mr. Simon's view on the additional language added to the Treasury's statement after it had been distributed to newsmen was that "we should seek to settle the future role of gold, including interim steps of agreement on the widest possible international basis."

View Made Clear
And, the Treasury continued, "the secretary made clear his view that, in considering any proposals, a primary consideration should be the necessity of ensuring that any changes in the international monetary system relating to gold would facilitate the continuing orderly diminution of the international monetary role of gold and would contribute to the continuing evolution of economically responsible international monetary arrangements."

Before Mr. Duisenberg came to Washington, Mr. Simon had said he welcomed an opportunity to discuss gold policy questions with the Dutch finance minister.

But he also has said that, as the new Treasury secretary, he would not shift the previous U.S. policy on gold until international



William Simon

monetary reform negotiations are further along than they are now.

Talks Put Off

BRUSSELS, May 14 (AP-DJ).—The meeting of EEC finance ministers to finalize policy on gold, scheduled for May 20, has been postponed until early June, the EEC commission announced today.

A commission spokesman said that although a new date for the meeting has not been set yet, it is planned to hold the conference prior to the International Monetary Fund's Committee of 20 meeting June 12-13 in Washington.

Commission officials explained the postponement by saying that the initially scheduled date followed only by one day the crucial presidential elections in France. Also, they noted, the new Bonn government will make its policy statement to parliament next Monday.

Prices Drift, Volume Falls On Wall St.

Declines Top Gains After Early Rally

NEW YORK, May 14 (AP-DJ).—Prices closed little changed on the New York Stock Exchange today, giving up a half-hearted early gain.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed at 847.85, up 2.27 points. It was ahead more than 6 points in early trading.

Declining issues outran gains, which led by a small margin in the early advance by about 750 to 550.

Trading was slow. Volume totaled 10.83 million shares compared with 11.29 million yesterday.

Analysts said there was little news behind the early gain. They added that some light buying might have been encouraged by a sharp decline yesterday in Treasury bill rates. But they added that lack of volume behind the gain and its demise later in the session indicated there was a lack of conviction that interest rates were topping out.

Brokers also reported some disappointment that Secretary of State Henry Kissinger so far has been unable to work out a cease-fire between Israel and Syria.

Universal Oil Products was one of the most active issues on the Big Board, closing at 15, up 5/8. Arkansas Louisiana Gas climbed 2 to 21 5/8. The company raised its dividend to 42 1/2 cents quarterly from 32 1/2 cents.

Builders Investment Group gained 1 5/8 to 14 3/4. The issue sank 1 3/8 points yesterday and 2 1/2 points last week. The real estate investment trust said that though adverse economic conditions tended to cause some slowing of payments by builders and developers of their obligations to the trust, the overall quality and security of the trust's loans remained sound.

The American Stock Exchange market value index closed down 0.55 to 85.65.

On the over-the-counter market, the NASDAQ industrial average fell by 0.12 to 80.23.

VW Venture In U.S. May Be Largest Ever

NEW YORK, May 14 (Reuters).—Volkswagen's announcement that it is considering making cars in the United States may turn out to be the largest foreign investment ever made in American industry.

A spokesman for the Commerce Department in Washington said the West German firm's planned investment of between 3 and 4 billion marks (\$1.25-\$1.7 billion) would be "certainly one of the biggest, if not the biggest foreign investment ever made in the United States."

General Motors, Ford, Chrysler and American Motors all responded with "no comment," although GAI asserted that it always welcomed new competition.



Andrew Brimmer

Fed Official Is Resigning

WASHINGTON, May 14 (AP-DJ).—U.S. Federal Reserve Board governor Andrew Brimmer today announced his resignation from the Fed, effective Aug. 31, to accept a teaching position at Harvard University.

Mr. Brimmer has been a board member since 1966 and had previously served as an official of the Commerce Department.

In a letter to President Nixon, Mr. Brimmer said he was not resigning because of any policy disagreements with other board members.

Mr. Brimmer has been the Fed member with authority to approve applications of U.S. banks to open branches abroad.

Company Report

| Oscar Mayer | | 1974 | 1973 |
|--------------------|--|-------|-------|
| Second Quarter | | | |
| Revenue (millions) | | 241.6 | 210.1 |
| Profit (millions) | | 4.79 | 3.17 |
| Per Share | | 0.51 | 0.33 |
| Six Months | | | |
| Revenue (millions) | | 480.8 | 403.6 |
| Profit (millions) | | 10.82 | 8.05 |
| Per Share | | 1.14 | 0.85 |

Wholesale Prices In Japan Up .7%

TOKYO, May 14 (AP-DJ).—Japan's wholesale price index (1970 equals 100) was 149.5 in April, up 0.7 percent from March and up 35.7 percent from a year earlier, the Bank of Japan announced today.

Prices of oil products, coal, metal products, steel and non-ferrous metals posted sharp gains, while prices of timber and natural rubber declined, central bank officials said.

They said it is too early to predict whether wholesale prices will settle at the current level because the impacts of a sharp wage increase granted for Japanese workers this spring and of an expected rise in electricity rates have not been felt yet.

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The consolidated turnover for the **MOËT-HENNESSY** Group for the year 1973, not taking account of minor adjustments which might be made at the closing of the financial year of the Holding Company, amounted to Frs. 1,057 million, an increase of 26.8% over the previous year.

The adjusted net profit, calculated after the incorporation of 50% of the net balance of provisions for price rises and the elimination of appreciation or depreciation on stocks, amounted to Frs. 100,297,000, as compared with Frs. 71,343,000 for the 1972 financial year. The final net profit, after setting aside provisions for price rises and depreciation on Grand Metropolitan Hotels shares, amounted to Frs. 43 million.

CHAMPAGNE SECTOR

The consolidated turnover for **MOËT & CHANDON, MERCIER, Société Reims** (des Grands Vins de Champagne (Champagne RUINART)), Champagne and overseas branches, amounted to Frs. 475,002,000 in 1973 an increase of 23% over the preceding year.

This 1973 growth year includes the Société Reims des Grands Vins de Champagne (Champagne RUINART). The increase in turnover, all things being equal from one year to the other, amounted to 20.7%.

Net profits amounted to Frs. 29,896,000 whilst adjusted net profits, which take into account provisions for price rises up to 50%, amounted to Frs. 60,667,000 and the cash flow to Frs. 72,755,000.

COGNAC SECTOR

Pre-tax turnover for the cognac sector amounted to Frs. 343,985,000, an increase of 51.8% based on a financial year of twelve months which corresponds to the calendar year. Net profits amounted to Frs. 9,169,000 after provision for price rises and depreciation relating to Grand Metropolitan Hotels shares.

The adjusted net profit amounted to Frs. 24,578,000. The cash flow amounted to Frs. 45,451,000.

SCENT SECTOR

In 1973, the companies **PARFUMS CHRISTIAN DIOR** achieved a consolidated turnover of Frs. 208,737,000, an increase of 23.3%.

The corresponding cash flow amounted to Frs. 15,714,000 for a net profit of Frs. 8,792,000.

| -1974- High. Low. | | Stocks and Div in S | | P/E | | Sis. 100s. High Low Last | | Net Chge | |
|----------------------|---|------------------------|-------|-----|-------|-----------------------------|-------|-------------|-------|
| 34 | 4 | ErnstEC | 20 | 4 | 2 | 3 1/2 | 3 1/2 | 3 1/2 | 3 1/2 |
| 35 | 4 | J. J. Giant | 12.50 | 1 | 3 1/2 | 3 1/2 | 3 1/2 | 3 1/2 | 3 1/2 |

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Comment. Sulzberger, Joseph Kraft, Russell Baker, Art Buchwald — read them in the Tribune.

